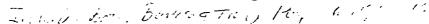
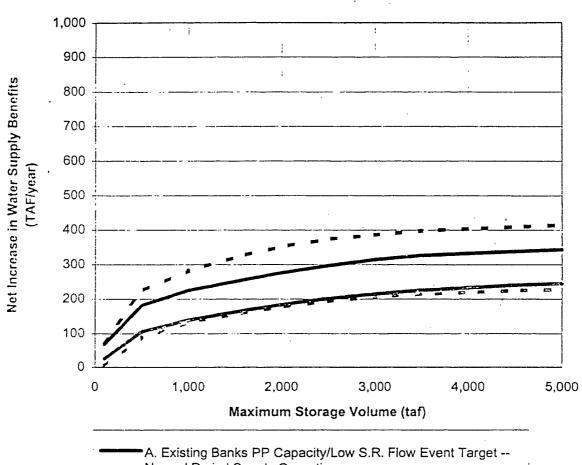
Water supply benefits versus storage capacity- demonstrates that, while water supply benefits increase with increasing storage capacity, there is a leveling effect. This would be a factor in sizing. The capacity/benefits curves presented here assume a particular mix of storage facilities. Computations for other combinations of facilities can produce different curves.

Upstream of Delta Off-Stream Storage Net increase in 71-Year Average Ag & Urban Water Supply Benefits versus Maximum Storage Volume





Normal Period Supply Operation

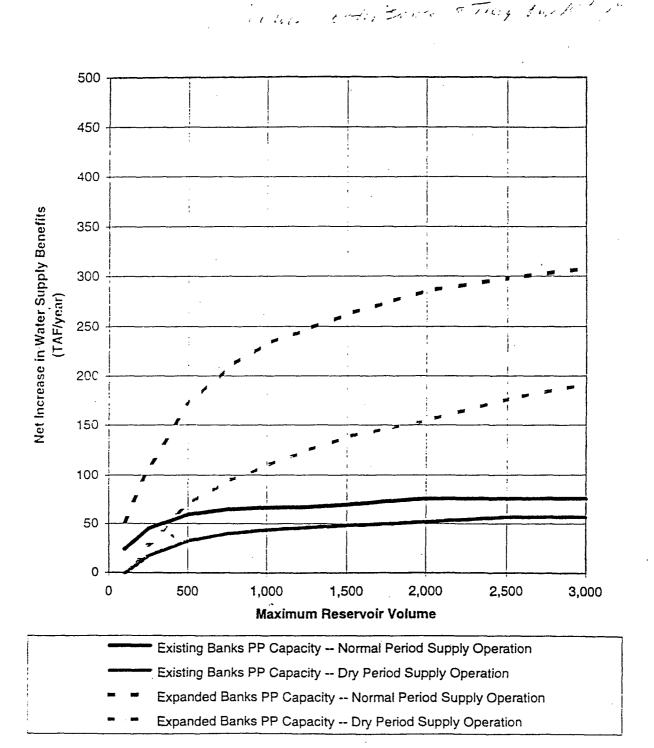
B. Existing Banks PP Capacity/Low S.R. Flow Event Target --**Dry Period Supply Operation**

C. Expanded Banks PP Capacity/Low S.R. Flow Event Target --Normal Period Supply Operation

D. Expanded Banks PP Capacity/Low S.R. Flow Event Target --**Dry Period Supply Operation**

NA_RVSM.XLS: Net 71-Yr Avg Chart

South of Delta Off-Aqueduct Storage
Net increase in 71-Year Average Ag & Urban Water Supply Benefits
versus Maximum Storage Volume



SA_RVSM,XLS: Net 71-Yr Avg Chart

Water supply opportunities analyses demonstrating that new storage capacity is critical to achieving water supply benefits, and demonstrating water supply benefits associated with the alternatives, under two scenarios assuming operating criteria are very stringent or somewhat less so.

Water Supply Opportunities Under Existing Conditions and No Action

Average Annual System Deliveries

(in 1,000 acre-feet per year)

	Critical Dry Period	Long-Term
Existing Conditions	4,200	5,600
No Action	4,050	5,900

Alternative 1

Average Annual Water Supply Compared to No Action

(in 1,000 acre-feet per year)

No Storage	Critical Period	Long-Term
Assumption A Assumption B	4 - 3 120 3033 -357	5846 -54
4.75 MAF Storage Assumption A Assumption B	4 27 777 4 7 48	6594 696 640 280